

reason that the statement, "Powerfully Antiseptic", borne on the carton and bottle labels, and the statements, "Powerfully Antiseptic Directions For Using. Insert the glass barrel of the syringe in the bottle and then withdraw the plunger, thus sucking the fluid into the barrel", "Powerfully Antiseptic * * * Directions For Using. Fill the syringe by inserting the glass barrel in the bottle and pulling the plunger up until the required amount of the fluid has been drawn in", borne on the leaflets, were false and misleading, since the article was not powerfully antiseptic when used as directed.

On May 21, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22598. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 123 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28498. Sample no. 2306-A.)

Analyses of samples of ether from the shipment involved in this case showed that peroxide, a decomposition product, was present in 8 of the 20 cans examined.

On August 2, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 123 quarter-pound cans of ether at Amarillo, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 10, 1931, by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from St. Louis, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

On May 29, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22599. Adulteration and misbranding of white camphor liniment; and misbranding of Standard's Compound Milk of Magnesia, Standard's Compound Epsom Salt Tablets, syrup of wild cherry, flaxseed and menthol, compound white pine and tar cough syrup, compound boric acid powder, and oil of wintergreen. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Standard's Compound Milk of Magnesia, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31620 to 31626, incl. Sample nos. 43965-A, 43968-A, 51755-A, 51756-A, 51757-A, 51761-A, 51768-A.)

This case involved interstate shipments of various drug preparations. With the exception of the Epsom salt tablets the labels of the articles contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The Epsom salt tablets contained an extract of a laxative plant drug which would produce their principal therapeutic action, rather than the relatively small amount of Epsom salt present; the syrup of wild cherry, flaxseed and menthol, the compound white pine and tar cough syrup, and the camphor liniment contained physiologically active constituents other than those indicated by the designations; the camphor liniment was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differing from the standard established by that authority; the syrup of wild cherry, flaxseed and menthol contained undeclared alcohol; and the compound boric acid powder was represented to be a compound and to be an antiseptic wash, whereas it contained no ingredient except boric acid, and was not antiseptic.

On November 25, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure of various pharmaceuticals at Syracuse, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 15, and 30, 1933, by the Connecticut Chemical & Disinfectant Co., from New Haven, Conn., and charging adulteration and misbranding of the camphor liniment and misbranding of the remaining products in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: "Standard's Compound Milk of Magnesia * * * Standard Pharmaceutical Co., New York City"; "Standard's Compound Epsom Salt Tablets"; "Syrup of Wild Cherry, Flaxseed and Menthol"; "White Camphor Liniment";